die., dec., die.

Our London Correspo THE STATE OF EUROPE.

London, Friday Evening, March 21, 1851. The Great Debate on the Papal Bill—Sir Robert
Peel's Maiden Speech—Schism in Political Parties
—Personal Ammosities—The Irish Grammars—
Violent Scene in the House of Commons—Drummond and Grattan—France—Germany—The Peminsula-India-Miscellaneous, &c., &c., &c.

The great debate on the Ecclesiastical Title Asthe third time, after one of the most stormy scenes we have witnessed for many years in the House of Commons. The intoleration of the ultra Protestants, brought into contact with the fiery and susceptible temper of the Irish Roman Catholic members, is like the contact of flint and steel. This religious discussion will not improbably lead to blood-shed between honorable members. I shall not attempt to give you an analysis of some forty or fifty columns of debate-the merits of the question, and readers. The principal speakers have been Pal-merston, Palmer, Page, Wood, Sir Robert Peel, (his maiden speech,) Lord Arundel and Surrey, Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Drummond, whose speech last night nearly led to a personal encounter with Grattan in the House.

A few facts will throw light upon the state of parties. Lord Arundel and Surrey, son of the Duke of Norfolk, and his heir, opposed the bill. This family is one of the most influential Catholic families in Great Britain. His father, you will remember,

ly is one of the most influential Catholic families in Great Britain. His father, you will remember, wrote a letter to Lord Beaumont at the very onset of the question, expressing his indignation at the Papal aggression. Father and son are consequently at variance on this question.

The maiden speech of Sir Robert Peel was greatly applauded. He was for some time Charge d'Affaires in Switzerland. He adverted to the dangerous dectrines of Jesuitism, of which he had occasion to see much in Switzerland; he said the troubles in the Swiss Cantons were stirred up by the agency of Rome. He believed the recent act of the Pope was the first step of a general plan of attack. He gave his support to the bill. Sir Robert Peel consequently disagrees with Sir James Graham and the so called Peelites. The presentation of a petition from Grantly Berkeley to prevent Miss Talbot making over £80,000 to a convent in which she has been brought up, has created no small sensation. He is her step father, but the Earl of Shrowsbury has taken her completely under his own care, and in 1852 she will be of age and can then dispose of her property. I mention these facts, which tell powerfully on the great mass of the people, to show you that the question is one of very serious importance.

Mr. Drummond's speech last night was the one which has caused most excitement; he attacked the Roman Catholic religion in very unmeasured language; he made use of the expression that convents were either "prisons or brothels." John O'Coanell, Moore, Grattan, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, rose to call him to order. The house was a scene of noise and confusion. When Mr. Drummond sat down, amidst great excitement, Grattan rose and went up to him and addressed him with considerable warmth. Feargus O'Connor interposed his body between the two honorable members. Grattan returned to his seat; Drummond followed him and said something to him in a low voice; the Irish members crowded around Grattan, whilst Feargus O'Connor repaired to the treasury bench and made a co

Foreigners are pouring in. Her Majesty's Theatre (opera) opens to-morrow night, with Caroline Duprez as Lucia. Covent Garden (Italian opera) opens the Saturday afterwards, with Grisi, Mario, &c., with "William Tell." The season will be

brilliant.

In France, Louis Napoleon still retains his ministry, much to the annoyance of all the ex-ministers, who thought themselves indispensable to the government of France. As his ministry, however, is not a responsible one, he will be compelled to change it, or modify it, as oner or later. The disbanding of a portion of the National Guard has given great dissatisfaction. The students of the Torbonne have been making demonstrations, because their favorite professor, Michelet, has been prevented from continuing his lectures. The fact is, M. Michelet introduced the politics of the day, and his lectureroom had assumed the preportions of a great political club, all but the name.

In Germany, everything continues in the same state of uncertainty. The statement you will find in the files of papers you will receive by this mail, that General Kadowitz had once more the guidance of the councils of the King of Prussia, and that a rupture with Austria is imminent, is not correct. It originated in the Paris Journal des Debats, usually well informed, and it was put forward by that paper in so prominent a manner, that it was generally credited. Later advices from Berlin contradict it. The anniversary of the resolution of March, 1838, has passed over tranquilly.

From the Peninsula there is nothing stirring. The Austrian troops are taking a firmer footing in the Papal States. Mazzini is in Leedon, and made a In France, Louis Napoleon still retains his minis-

Austrian troops are taking a firmer footing in the Papai States. Mazzini is in Lendon, and made a speech the other day at a banquet given by the German emigrants to commemorate their revolution. A movement is spoken of in May, in Italy.

Advices from Bombay of the 37th February, Calcuta Sth February, and Riong Kong, (China,) 28th January, report general tesaquility. A robber forthad surrendered to the English. Sir Charles Namer has arrived in town.

Napier has arrived in town.

On the 1st April, (an ominous day,) Lerd Torrington has notified his intestion of replying to the charges brought against kim respecting his misgovernment of Ceylon. Lord John has not again alluded to his Jewish Disabilities bill.

We have had no winter, and spring is budding forth in all directions.

THE WORKE'S PAIR

U. S. AGENCY TO THE INDESTRIAL EXPRESSION, LONDON, March 21, 1851. The Crystal Palace-Arrivals of Goods-Asteresting Details.

The great topic of London talk is the approach ing Industrial Exhibition. When one comiders the mense size of this metropolis of the world, and the multiplicity of interests, plans, objects and pursuits that coguge its population, it seems hardly possible that any one subject can possess snough of importance to accome a thing of real mement, at one and the same time, to its millions. But the great Industrial Exhibition does this, and that, too, to an extent that its most sanguine friends had not anticipated. All classes are interested in it—all are engaged about it—all hope to reap some ad-

are engaged about it—all kope to reap some advantage from it, either of prefit, or pleasure, or use and all nilke authe in helping it and its accessories forward towards completion.

It has wenderful thing! All that has been said of it in the United States, has fallen far short of what it really is. All that may be said of it—all that may be anticipated from it by the tens of thousands whom it will draw across the Atlantic, will be far exceeded by the conlity. By you or your readers doubt this! To with me to-day to the still incomplete and once now wondrously beautiful structure that attracts hundreds of thousands every day into Hyde Panks—mark the exquisite take, the perfect preportions, the varied discussions, the rectangular outlines, the regular and terraced elevations, and the light and any abottness that hace and fill the cye from whatever point it gazes, and wheresoever it wanders over a stateture so full of light and any meetry, that it accurate farmach, beneath the arched roof of its glittering transcrip, and measure its extended and transparent solder, distant almost as far as the vision can extend—hear the noise of six and thirty hundred sortmen as they ply their separate ventions towards its completion—mark the various divisions for its faurneous different States, countries, and free cities that are to be represented—listen to the languages of nearly all the carth already spoken within its walls, and note the varied costumes, habits, meaners, tones and gesticulations that are everywhere apparent—stand by the side of ready spoken within its walls, and note the varied sostumes, habits, meaners, tones and gesticulations that are everywhere apparant—stend by the side of the tables where the eastern house officers affar their scale, as by the huge crunes where the laborars hoist in the packages, or beneath the galleries where bodies of suppers and miners are testing the strength of every square foot of the super-truction; or under the roads, from which the hundreds of painters hang while giving the last touch to the furching process, and spend the day, as I have spent many, in the midst of a condensation of multiform labor such as the world never saw within the same boundaries before:—take into view the fact that not yet seven the world never saw within the same boundaries before;—take loto view the fact that not yet seven
months have clapsed since the first pillar of the
luge superstructure was planted in the around, and
that aircoay £150,600 sterling have been expended
in the work—and if you do not agree with me that
the world never saw anything se wonderful before,
tay, that at no former time in the history of the
world could such a structure, for such a purpose,
have been erceted, I will consent never to form an
entition upon any subject again.

art-wonderful for the organization of labor under

art—wonderful for the organization of labor under which the work has proceeded; still more wonderful for the end it is to attain here, in aristocratic England—the assertion of the dignity of human labor. It is not by general description that it can be understood, either by oral or written communication, and I therefore propose to jot down its details for you, from time to time, as they shall meet my attention, both now while the work is hastening to its conclusion, and bye and bye, when the products of the world's industy shall pile its counters and galleries, and tables, and standards.

An immense number of foreign laborers are employed now by the different commissions from various countries. All the details of the preparation of each particular space is committed to the country occupying that space, and the expense is, also, it own. This, by the way, puts our United States Commissioner upon an unequal footing with those from the rest of the world. Since the the division appropriated to us cannot be fitted up properly short of \$5,000, and Congress has made no appropriation therefor, wisely, as all Americans here think, he has resolved that our country shall not suffer in its reputation, and, trusting to the justice of the government to reimburse him, has resolved to incur the necessary expense.

Among so many workmen it is necessary, of course, that the strictest rules should be adopted and enforced. From time to time new bulletins appear upon the walls and along the lines of tables. I was amused with the flaming placard, of nearly a yard in length, that met my eyes this morning; it consisted of five sentences, in the following order and words:—Il west pas permis de fumer! Non epermisso difunere! No es permitulo fumu ! Distraction in the will appear to the exhibition, had very coolly lighted his pipe to smoke. I thinght the officer as bad as the man, when I observed him ake the offender to one of the placards, and, pointing to his attention, say, "there, do you see that !" The poor fellow shook his head, mutte

plainest lodgings and the most indifferent fare can be obtained here through the summer, at anything less than \$20 per week.

The number of nations whose goods have already began to arrive within the Hall, is very large. Their alphabetical list runs as follows, viz.—Arabia, Eelgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Central America, Chila, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy, Mexico, Montevideo, Moroeco, New Granada, Norway, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, United States, and Venezuela. Each of these have separate divisions, where their goods are deposited as they arrive. They are all represented by commissioners or agents. France and Belgium will exceed all other foreign countries in the numbers of exhibitors. Indeed, the former, ever desirous to outdo her old antagonist, and ever-jealous of her success, means now to beat her upon her own ground. I suppose the richest fabrics ever manufactured by French machinery, are to be displayed upon her counters. To secure fairness in the award of prizes, the French Commissioner, M. de Laimbinaix, has insisted upon an equal distribution of foreigners and Englishmen upon the juries of award, and with success. England reserves for herself one-half of the whole space within the immense building, and every foot of it is already engaged, and her citizens are clamorous for more.

It is impossible to say yet, with any certainty, how nearly we shall fill our division. Under the impression that the lists published in the Herakl comprised all the goods from the United States, the Royal Committee have asked for a return of a portion of the space allotted us. But it is found not only that many Americans are here with goods that they wish to exhibit, but that many goods have been shipped by private conveyance from our shores, not accredited by the Central Committee a: Washington. These must be admitted, notwith

that they wish to exhibit, but that many goods have been shipped by private conveyance from our shores, not accredited by the Central Committee a: Washington. These must be admitted, notwithstanding, and until these all arrive, we must claim all the space allotted us in the outset. L. L. E.

DUBLIN, March 21, 1851.

Operation of The Encumbered Estates Bill-Potatoe planting-Agriculture generally-Emigration-lis (Cause-The Anti-Catholic Agitation-and De

the Orana, &c.

The position of her Maje-ty's ministers has not been ameliorated during the last week; and the prospect before them of an animated discussion, and a possibly adverse vote, upon their Ceylon poliey, if it is brought on, which is now doubtful, is not calculated to revive the drooping spirits of the whig ranks. One of the most significant symptoms of the decline of their power, is the flagrant desertion displayed by some of their former Irish supporters, who were literally oppressed with favors Take the Bellew family as a sample; Sir Patrick was made a peer, a county lieutenant, colonel of militia, and privy councillor; and his brother, the member, is one of the lords of the treasury; vet, be ceases to worship a setting sun, and, a few days since, sat as chairman of a public meeting, where the denunciations of his patron, Lord John Russell, were the theme of each speech. In every county of Ireland, there is, at this moment, a secret caucus going on, and the future candidates for the representation are named. Every politician of any note is impressed with the conviction that a general election is close at hand; and those members who hold office under the administration have encouraged an opinion so generally credited. Electioneering agents are retained and consulted, newspaper substituted, and votero caressed. The month of April is the month named as that in which a dissolution will take place—so near is the day at hand. The amended Irish electural law will then come into operation, whereby a numerous class of residents keretofere without a resiev, will be entitled to vote. The electoral ranks will be, more than deubled, and the Roman Catholics enabled to return eighty members, out of the one hundred and three to which Ireland is contitled. It may sound strange to American-enrs, this speaking of Roman Catholic members, instead of whigs, liberals, tories, &c., but the truth is, that in Ireland the neas of the people are saturated with the bitterness of religious controversey and the English government have never allowed the embers of strict to become extinguished. Ac to demercacy, in the sense you understand it, it is unknown here. The Roman Catholic elegay and halty are essentially aristocratic. The measured gradations of rank in that church—the implicit obedience yielded by the inferior to the superior elegay—the unbounded deference and respect of the laity, are not those characteristics usually identified with a democracy. The improved position of the Roman Catholic cleegy and bare in the superior elegay—the unbounded deference and respect of the laity, are not those characteristics usually identified with a democracy. The improved position of the Roman Catholic cleegy expenses have been peakers who used the hermation of a ministry. The ultra protestants are full of wrath at the intention to exclude Ireland; the fight will be confined to England, were the theme of each speech. In every county of Ireland, there is, at this moment, a secret caucus going on, and the future candidates for the repre-

have been erected, I will consent never to form an opinion upon any subject again.

A is a wonderful thing—a masterpiece of English

duce a statesman whose name is likely to descend

The public journals will inform you that, during the pending crisis, her Majesty is amusing herself at the lale of Wight, intend of watching over a political disorder, pregnant with important consequences, and being on the spot to decide the struggle of contending parties. It is no secret that Queen Victoria's medical advisors recommend that her check a tendency to medancholy that might degenerate into feel/eness of intellect, or perhance insanity—hence the ingenuity of the court is taxed to devise some novelty; and the Crystal Palace is believed to derive its inception from that cause. Her life is one round of visits; and when the attractions of Europe have satisfied her, the chances are that saying the country of the court of a silver one. She has thus the merit of introducing a fashion that will contribute to the confort of fastester, though she is not likely to patronice any alteration in the long skirts, as her feet and ankles. While adverting to the fashions, it is not out of place to remark, that there is a disposition to revert to the hat which was in vogue during the reign of Charles the Second, instead of perpetuating the use of the present chinney pots, with which Eaglishmen, much to their discomfort, cover their heads. Nome of the journals have taken up this means the control of the country of the readers, to receive such a proposition favorably. Your Californians, with their broad brimmed somberos, have thus anticipated the proposed alteration in the head research of the country by those frish who have already established themselves in the United States, as contrasted with other places open to the emigrant; and there is the deepair which has selected men annia of never being ing all these causes in its motive power, may be named the stream of remittances poured into the country by those frish who have already established themselves in the United States, and the country by those frish who have already established themselves in the United States, and the country by those frish who have already establ

which assumes the character of swelling of the glands; it is weakening, but not dangerous.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated by the customary hall at the Vieeroy's. Sixteen hundred were invited, of whom the majority attended. The men dressed in the old plum-colored court dress; the dresses of the ladies were well got up, but they are always a year behind the New York ladies in fashion. The ball opened with the ancient country dance, and then modern dances followed until five in the merning. There was but one Greek in his national costume, which, from its richness was much admired. Lord Clarendon continues Viceroy while Lord John remains minister; but he aspires, himself, to be the future Premfer.

The studied silence of the English press upon the subject of creating a trans-Atlantic packet station

self, to be the future Premier.

The studied silence of the English press upon the subject of creating a trans-Atlantic packet station somewhere on the western coast of ireland, is significant of the ordinary treatment of this country. It is doubtless true that stations like Liverpool and Holyhead have witnessed the growth of interests which would be damaged by a transfer of their traffic; but as surely as the west coast of Ireland is one hundred leagues nearer America than any other European land, so certainly will the tide of passengers set in that channel. The large steamers would save not only that distance, but they could carry goods at £5 per ten, instead of coals, which cost them money; and when they had reduced the voyage to eight days steaming, ninety per cent of the passengers would give them the preference. It must be evident that any competing company trying the Calway line, would labor under serious disabilities, inasmuch as the respective government lines are sustained by liberal grants. The first effort must be made by individual arganization and combination, actively carried out in both countries. There are thousands upon thousands who would cheerfully subscribe their funds merely to set the scheme in motion, and give Ireland a chance.

The old Mansion House in Dublin has been decorated and adorned, so that its former friends would not recognise, in the modern from the poverty of the country of the indifference of the people, we havely have the pleasure of seeing first class performers. Dublin, in a word, is a perfect blank in the theatrical world. Heusehold property has declined a ralue fully twenty-five per cent within the last five years, and taxes have been augmented. These acts may explain in some degree, why the drama is not better sustained.

Our Paris Gerrespondence.

Our Paris Correspondence. POLITICAL APPAIRS.

Paris, March 20, 1851.

Demonstration in Favor of M. Micheld-Louis Na poleon's Last Review- The Cabinet- Two Politica Acts of the President- Popular Tumulte - Nationa Guard-Parties in Search of Place-A Catholi Debate-Disturbance at Genea-English and Austrian Difficulty-Turkith Difficulty and Conspi ruey, 40 . 40.

Whilet I was writing the last paragraph of my letter to the Herald, on Thursday last, a sort of russemblement was taking place in the Faubourg St. Germain. It was composed of about two hundred students of different schools. The object of these young men was to present a protest, courposed and signed by them, to the National Assembly, in fa-vor of M. Michelet, the socialist orator of the Col. lege of France, who had been suspended by the Minister of Public Instruction. There two hundred students departed from the Place du Pantheon, and when they arrived in front of the house. their number was about five hundred persons, among whom were many idlers. This procession was a queer sight, for there were as many umbrelas as individuals, and the affair looked more like a [burial than anything else. In fact, I may compare it to a funeral, for it was really that of M. Michelet, politically speaking. The mob having

found the gates of the National Assembly guarded by a battalies of infantry, delivered their to four Representatives of the Montague who deposited it on the bureau of the Speaker of the House. This ended the question. The journaux belonging to the red republican party, to the officer of which these people had brought a copy of their paper, published long reports of the manifestation. It was no use. This was another coup d'épic dans

It was no use. This was another coup depic dans form.

On Friday last, the weather being favorable, Louis Napoleon, who never misses an occasion of exhibiting his talent for horsemanship, and his uniform of General of the National Guard, passed a grand review of the six regiments of infantry, who were on the eve of leaving the garrison of Paris, to go into the departments. This military display à la Satory took place on the wharf of the Seine called La Cours le Reine, and though an order of the General-in-Chief had prohibited the soldiers to utter a single shout while they were under arms, there were heard, in the ranks of three or four companies, shouts of Vive Napoleon! The members of the Society of the Tenth December, were, of course, present at that review in great numbers, and their frantic hurras were the more disgusting, inasmuch as they were paid for. No particular incident rendered that military display interesting but the presence of General Narvaez, who wore the brilliant uniform of General-in-Chief of the Spanish army.

The "mock" ministers are still keeping their

ring.

The "mock" ministers are still keeping their places, for it appears that the change mentioned in my last letter is not yet ripe. In the meantime, it is certain that the old ministers are still in power, and thus we may say that we have a double ministry. M. Barrot is still the head of the new combination, and no doubt, if his advice is followed, he will direct the political boat with skill and cunning. But who can tell if the President will allow him to be pilot! There have been already some causes of trouble between Louis Napoleon and M. Barrot, who most positively refused to have anything to do with M. Fould, the ex-Minister of Finance. I hink I am correctly informed, that M. Barrot did xchange a few cross words with the President, who finally told him "that he had too much pride o believe that a ministry without him was an impossible realization." "Well," answered M. Barot, "do as you please. Very soon you will see that I am the only man who can give you a hand to help you out of the abyss.

It is well known that the publisher of the Constitutioned, M. Veron, whose journal has been for the last year the strongest support of the President, has, from some cause or another, withdrawn his appris from the Elysée. This old fox Veron, who is the luckiest man who ever lived, has very likely "smelt a rat," and people say that this is the between the chances of Louis Napoleon are not so good as they were three months ago. In the meaning, the publisher of La Patrie, M. Delamarre, who, for sometime past, has been left behind by the national part of the Elysée. His seat is daily placed at the table of the President, and he has had the honor of receiving at his table all the officers of Louis Napoleon's stad.

Two public acts of some importance by the Executive power, have taken place. The first is thenter disbanding of the National Guard of Strasburg; and the second, the discharge of the Municipal Council of Toulon. It is said that all the members of those two bodies were 3 enthusiastically republican, that they c

"infusion." So I am!
A very strange rumor has been circulated within these last few days. It is said that the Orleanist

has at present a very severe cold, was in favor of an "infusion." So I am!

A very strange rumor has been circulated within these last few days. It is said that the Orleanist party, whishing to have one of their favorite at the head of the government in 1852, have resolved to propose as candidate for the Presidency, viz., M. Thiers. Is it not right to say, "Man proposes, and God disposes." M. Thiers, President! Well! Stranger things have happened!

M. le Marquis de Lavaiette will leave, in five days, for his new enhansy at Constantinople, where he is expected by General Aupick, who, despite the rumor which announced his return to France, is still at Constantinople, much unneyed, it appears, with some new difficulties encountered with the Sublime Porte. They are relative to the establishment of the Armenian Catholic bishops in the dominions of Turkey. The government of the Divanis supported by Russia and England, but it is to be hoped that every thing will be ended in a pace-able way.

A very serious contest has just taken place between two archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church. The Archbishop of Paris has published a correspondence directed to the clergy, in which he has advised them not to mingle with politics, and the Archbishop of Chartres, in an unexpected answer to that letter, has publicly blamed Monseigner's Shour for having written such a heresy. You have no idea of the "thub bub" this debate has created in our country. I will let you know the result of the affair.

The city of Genoa has been the theatre of a bloody encounter in the streets, between the people, the soldiers and the marines. An article insulfing to the Prince of Parignan, had been published in the newspaper called La Streets, between the people, the soldiers and the marines. An article insulfing to the Prince of Parignan, had been published in the newspaper called La Street, and an account of a particle of Parish and part

The news and private letters arrived from Poland announce that another large assemblage of troops is forming in that county. The Austrian army amounts to 300,000 men, and no one can tell for what purpose they are congregated these. No doubt that we shall know how this Gordina knot will be opened in the spring season.

From Turkey we receive the details of a conspiracy, at the head of which was the brother of the Syltan. It was to poison Abdul Meschid. The empirators all belonged to the tribe of Vlemas. The alcotor of Abdul Meschid was requested by the conspirators to join them, and they offered him a sum of a stillion of plasters if he would consent to poison the Cultan. This man, faithfulto his prince, made them be lieve that he consented to do it, and he discovered the whole affair to Abdul Meschid. Of course he left the spot, for he and the Sultan

were afraid that he would be murdered. Many of

were afraid that he would be murdered. Many of the Vlemas have been arrested and privately executed. As for the brother to the Sultan, he had disappeared for parts unknown, but it is genreally believed that he is in the lower part of the Bosphorus. The insurrection of Bosnia has shown an immense developement. Many important cities, among which are mentioned those of Banjoluca and Mortar, have fallen into the hands of the rebels. The position of Omer Bashaw, the comman ler-in-chief of the army, is said to be very bad.

At Bagdad the Arabians have raised the standard of revolt, and the city is blockaded by them. It appears that they claim a sum of money which was formerly paid to them as a tribute by the government, on the condition that they would never attack the caravans going from all directions to the city. A body of 1,200 men have been sent against them. The celebrated general, Cabrera, one of the leading generals of Don Carlos, during the war of Spain in 1835, is at Lyons.

Sir Charles Napier, the former commander-inchief of the English army in the East Indies, arrived at Marseilles on Monday last on his way home. The newspapers of that city speak of the excentricity of the general, who wears a beard falling to his waist.

Sr. Donozo Cortis, Marquis of Valdegamar, the

waist.
Sr. Donozo Cortis, Marquis of Valdegamar, the new ambassador of Spain to France, has arrived in Paris.
B. H. R.

PARIS, March 20, 1851. The Season and Sermons-Lent and the Results-Amusements-Theatres and the Opera-Sims Reeves —Novelies—M. Le Court—Improvements in Paris
—Statue of Napoleou—Embalming—New Rifle
Bullet—American Mystery, &c.

We have another winter season. Rain, hail, snow and showers, the originators of the dreaded influenza, have taken possession of Paris, with the Lent—that sort of Chevalier à la triste figure which eems to invite all Christians to weep over their ins. The epidemic has prostrated so many persons that it has had more influence than Lent itself to chase away every amateur of pleasure. A large number of parlors have been shut, and will perhaps emain closed, despite of the general habit, which is o have them kept open. It is well known in Paris hat the balls and soirées given in the Carême, are ometimes, and often the most brilliant of the sea-

In such a state of things, the Catholic churches of Paris, at this time of the year, have been frequented by the élite of our fashionable circles. The gruppe, except when the person attacked by the disease is too sick, and is obliged to remain at home, does not prevent our ladies and gentlemen from dressing in warm clothes and furs, and going to listen to the sermons at Notre Dame, St. Sulpice and St. Roch. These moral

Assemblies, in which the words of the Gospelare commented on and explained by eloquent priests, have been "all the go" during the last seven days; and will, for the next week, I am sure, be much frequented by the aristocracy of our population. But when the "Mi-Careme" (the half Lent) will arrive, what enticements will allure the hearers of these sacred speeches! The joys of Paris have more power upon the souls of our ladies, than all the eloquent orations of Mesers. de Lacordaire, Deplace, Ravignan, and all the chiefs of the church.

Whilst the Sulous de Puris are in this dead position, the theatres are making their best exercitions to attract the public, and I must say that their efforts are repaid by crowded houses. Here in society, we French people, during Lent, ally much religion to much dispation.

The national academy of music gave, on Monday last, the first performance of the long expected opera, entitled the "Demon of the Night," poem by M. Arago (one of the exiles of London,) and Bayard, music by Rosenhain. This new play which is in two acts, was very successful, and will, no doubt, remain in the repertory of the grand opera, Madames Laborde, Nau, and Messrs, Roger, Maric, and Bremond, who sung the principal parts, were rewarded with the utmost applaase. Madame Nau (a singer born in New York.) has also an excellent share in the partition of M. Rosenhain.

Mile. Flora Fabri, the elegand drassuse, who in own the "star" of the grand opera, danced also in the ballet of "Paquita," and was enthusiationally received. In short, M. Roqueplan, the skilful manager of the grand opera, had added a new "diamond" to the necklace of celebraties has already engaged at his theatre.

At the lalian opera, the dtbut of the English tenor, Sims Reeves, has been the feature of the lat week. This toperand popera, the doubt, and Madame Sontag, who assisted the English tenor, contributed on her part, to encourage him, either by her confidence, and he was provided to the partition of the start of the start of the start of the par

Geoffroy, and several others, the comedy of Messrs. Harriere and Marc Tournier met with universal approbation.

The new drama of the theatre of La Gaite, "Le Muet," (the Dumb.) is also another triumph, which will have a series of performances as long as those of "Paillasse," which was played during three months and a half, without any interruption. This novelty is written by Messrs. A. Bourgeois and Michel Masson, the authors of "Marianne."

It will be an agreeable end to this theatrical gossip, to give my readers in the United States, who have often appreciated the talent of Mr. Lecourt, when he was performing with the Freuch trospe, in 1843, at Niblo's Garden, the news of his nomination as manager of the National Theatre of the Vaudeville. Mr. Lecourt is not only a business man, but also a gentleman and a scholar in all respects, and I am sure that, under his reign, the vaudeville theatre will be as successful as it was in New York.

Paris is undergoing a number of important repairs all over its streets and public places. The ancient square of the Tuilcries, which was so disgraceful, covered as it was by a large quantity of old houses, will soon be one of the finest spots of the grand city. All those private residences, which oilered the ugliest coup d'aid, being built in the middle of the Louvre and of the Tuilcries, are now demolished, and, when the place will be clear, the project of uniting the Rue de Nivoli to the old palace of the Capedidan race of kings will be put into execution.

office. It is to be howed that, in a short time, the whole territory of the French republic will be covered with wires, for the accommodation of commerce.

Dr. Nicholas has signed a contract with the celebrated Dr. Gannal, of Paris, to have the only privilege of importing into the United States the process of embalming bodies. This method of keeping, in their natural state, the remains of our relations is now much used all over the continent. No doubt it will soon become popular in America.

The horse chesnut tree of the Tuileries Garden, which is always covered with leaves on this very day, the 20th of March, (from which date it is called L'arbudu viragi Mars.), is as green as a cabbage. It will be good for those who know not the fact, to be aware that, when the Emperor Napoleon returned from the Island of Elbe, in 1814, this tree was, for the first time, blooming as in the apring season, and from that time till our epoch, the same phenomenon has been remarked by the Napoleonists as an omen of good fortune.

An experiment of much importance for the amzteure of sport, and also for those who are interested in the improvement of self defence, has been made in Paris. A gummaker named Mr. Devisme, is the inventor of a lead bullet terminated with a point of steel, which is used for rifles of all description. With this newly invented bullet, a sheet of iron of ten millimeters thick, has been, in my presence, twenty times pierced, as would be a common board of pine wood, from a distance of fifty yards. Such a bullet will render useless the curasses of our horsemen, and will be useful in shooting the wild animals of the forests. I am induced to believe that this invention will soon become a favorite in the United States.

I will close this letter with a sbort anecdote, which was related to me the other day, and of which I am unfortunately not able to guarantee the authenticity, having not found out who were the heroes of the story. Two years ago an Englishman travelling in France, was taken sick in a small village, sit

that country will explain, and, perhaps, will show some light on the subject.

Etaly.

The Pope and the Papal aggression.

The London Times of the 1st of March, with a full report of the debate in both houses of the previous night, and the failure of Lord Stanley to construct a cabinet, was received here yesterday, (Rome March 9), and I cannot describe to you the sensation it produced. The anxiety felt by English and Irish visiters and residents to ascertain the latest news was intense, and I was much gratified in having the power last night to announce, at a large reunion, that the Duke of Wellington had been called in by her majesty for advice and assistance in such untoward circumstances.

Though far from excusing the political action of the Vatican in this affair, I cannot but lament that the British government has been so ill informed by its political representative here, that a prima facic case has been established manifestly against it and in favor of the pope. What will you say if I prove, from an official document, that the nomination of Dr. Wiseman as Archbishop of Westminster took place three years ago, and that the fact was as openly registered in the government factors the elevation of Pius IX. to the holy see ! I now send you the Roman Gazette of the 22d of January, 1848, —where, in the third column of the first page, you will find, printed in large letters, "in London his Eminence the Most Reverend Monsignore the Vicar-Apostolic, now Archbishop of Westminster (35, "Golden Square.") I transmit the paper itself, as I wish to make no assertions unsupported by proof; but I only translate in this letter that part which relates to the question at issue between both governments. It is fit, however, I should explain that on the day in question—the 22nd of January, 1849.—a great Roman Catholic ceremony took place in the church of St. Andrea della Valle, and that the official Gozette, as is the custom (like our Court Circular), gave a long account of the festival, as well as the names of the principal certain persons were named, into whose hands sub-scriptions might be paid. With this preface I gave

he extract in question:—
Inacmuch as Rome is the centre of Catholic unity, she

scriptions might be paid. With this preface I gave the extract in question:—
Inamuch as kome is the centre of Catholic unity, she must exert herself for the propagation of the treasures of our most holy religion, and, therefore, the sements delivered during this seared octave, that of the Epiphany, by saintly preschers, have been intended to excite the zeni of the faithful in promoting the crection of a Catholic church in London, for the use of all believers, and particularly for the service of those Italians who reside there, and who, for want of church accommodation, are deprived of the mass and the hely sneraments; and it was announced that, for this purpose, contributions would be received by S. E. the Cardinal Prefects of the Propaganda, and by their excellencies the Prince and Princess. Durin in Reme; and in London, by His Eminence the Mort Rev. the Vicar Apostelic, now Archbishop of Westminster, No. 25 Golden Square, and by the Italian Missionary Apsential. Chaplain of the Royal Sardinian Chapel. No. 31 Lincein's Inn Fields. Thus it is hoped that many will concur with generous liberality, and without delay, because the necessity is urgent.

I wish I could send you the diploma by which Dr. Wiseman was appointed Archbishop of Westminster, but this you will naturally perceive is out of my power; but that the fact is so there can be no doubt, from this positive mention of him under his new dignity in the official Gazette of the holy see. Had this circumstance been brought officially under the eyes of the British government, it would have been impossible for Lord John Russell to have expressed any surprise at the late papal buil, and to have pleaded ignorance of the nomination of a papal hierarchy by the Pope in Great Britain, as the foundation of the measure he has recently originated. The question, therefore, now is—did the geatleman who represents the Foreign Office here notice this fact, and bring it under the cognizance of her Majesty's ministers? or has Lord John Russell, with such a document before him

Office will inquire into the true causes of the failure of its quasi diplomacy at Rome.

The Troubles of the Pretenders to the Crown of France.

[Paris Correspondence of the London Times.]

For some weeks past (March II.) the Legitimist and Orleanist journals, in all parts of France, have been filled with contradictory rumors with respect to the reconciliation, or, as they call it, the fusion of the two branches of the House of Bouchon, and with discussions for and against that important measure. The agitation which has been raised upon this subject is not the work of the journals alone; it has been encouraged by the principles of which they are the organs, and is founded on a vigorous attempt really made by the leaders of the two parties to bring about the much wished for reconciliation. For a moment it was thought that the attempt had been successful. After numberless pair parlars, in which the negotiating parties were Messre. Berryer, Guisot, De Salvandy, &z., concessions were made both by the Corate de Chambord and the Orleans, which were considered sufficient, and a "fusion of interests" was agreed to, on terms which were considered satisfactory to all the parties concerned. The consequence of this approach to reconciliation was the Comte de Chambord's celebrated letter to M. Berryer—a letter which created an amount of jubilation in the long closed salons of the Faubourg St. Gormain, which was only equalled by the consternation of the Bonapartists. The more sanguine adherents of the monarchy were in raptures. Legitimacy and Orleanism were no longer to be distinctive torms. The adherents of the two branches were to unite in "a pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether" in the cause of Henry V. The reconciliation of the long hostile parties was celebrated in the dural halfs of Mouchy, Valentinois, and other faithful adherents of the clust branch, by fetes, at which MM. Guiset, Duchatel, and de Salvandy were the housered guests, and even such renegates as the Duke de project of uniting the Rue de Nivoli to the old palace of the Capedidan race of kings will be put into execution.

The monument of la Porte St. Martin, which formerly was dedicated to Louis the XIV, and was, as it is still, one of the most elegant and proud arches of triumph in the world, is also undergoing a repair. The sculptors are at work, and, in a few weeks, this old remain of a glory of another age will be as new as when it was built by Mansard, the representation of the Bonardeture—M. de Newerkerke, the director of the Museum of the Louvre, is busily engaged in making the statute of Napoleon the Great, which is destined for the city of Lyons. The great man of our century is represented on horseback—the hand on the heart, as if he was uttering the famed words:

"Citizens of Lyons, I love you," which he said when he first entered the second great explicit elegants and Brustell's has been in fell operation for the last six days.

The magnetic telegraph between Paris and Brustell's has been in fell operation for the last six days.